

1 putting the claims before the court, Plaintiffs bear the burden of establishing jurisdiction.”). The
2 Court may consider the issue of subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte* at any time during the
3 proceeding, and if the Court finds “it lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the
4 action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3); *Scholastic Ent., Inc. v. Fox Ent. Grp., Inc.*, 336 F.3d 982, 985
5 (9th Cir. 2003). *See also Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 372 F.3d 1115, 1116 (9th Cir. 2004) (noting
6 federal courts are “obligated to consider *sua sponte* whether [they] have subject matter
7 jurisdiction”). As described below, the First Amended Complaint fails to sufficiently plead
8 federal jurisdiction.

9 Title 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) provides jurisdiction over certain actions between citizens of
10 different states. Complete diversity is a requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Thus, the “citizenship
11 of each plaintiff [must be] diverse from the citizenship of each defendant.” *Caterpillar Inc. v. Lewis*, 519 U.S. 61, 68 (1996). For diversity purposes, corporations are citizens of their states of
12 incorporation and their principal places of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c); *Harris v. Rand*, 682
13 F.3d 846, 850 (9th Cir. 2012). A limited liability company (LLC) is the citizen of every state
14 where its owners or members are citizens, regardless of its state of formation or principal place of
15 business; the citizenship of all of its members must be alleged. *NewGen, LLC v. Safe Cig, LLC*,
16 840 F.3d 606, 611–12 (9th Cir. 2016). *See also Lindley Contours, LLC v. AABB Fitness Holdings, Inc.*, 414 F. App’x. 62, 64–65 (9th Cir. 2011) (noting that if a member of an LLC is a
17 limited partnership or LLC, a party must also identify the citizenship of each member of that
18 limited partnership or LLC).

21 Plaintiff did not allege the citizenship of the members or owners of Defendant Credit
22 Mojo LLC. The First Amended Complaint simply states Defendant Credit Mojo LLC “is, and at
23 all times herein mentioned was, a Wyoming limited liability company with its principal place of
24 business in Eagle, Idaho.” (Doc. 5 ¶ 4.) “Absent unusual circumstances, a party seeking to
25 invoke diversity jurisdiction should be able to allege affirmatively the actual citizenship of the
26 relevant parties.” *Kanter v. Warner-Lamber Co.*, 265 F.3d 853, 857 (9th Cir. 2001). Because
27 Plaintiff did not allege the citizenship of the LLC members or owners, the First Amended
28 Complaint fails to plead complete diversity to establish jurisdiction under § 1332. *See Grayson*

1 *Serv., Inc. v. Crimson Res. Mgmt. Corp.*, No. 1:14-cv-01125-SAB, 2015 WL 6689261, at *3
2 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 28, 2015) (granting motion to dismiss where plaintiff’s second amended
3 complaint was “devoid of any mention of the citizenship of the owners of the LLC” because
4 “failure to specify the state citizenship of the parties is fatal to the assertion of diversity
5 jurisdiction”). Accordingly,

- 6 1. Within **fourteen days** of the issuance of this order, Plaintiff **SHALL** show cause in
7 writing why their claims should not be dismissed for lack of subject matter
8 jurisdiction.

9 2. Alternatively, within **fourteen days**, Plaintiff may either file a Second Amended
10 Complaint that contains allegations addressing the Court's jurisdiction and the issues
11 identified in this order or may voluntarily dismiss their claims.

Failure to comply with this order will result in a recommendation to the assigned district judge that this action be dismissed without prejudice due to lack of jurisdiction.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: **March 5, 2025**

/s/ Sheila K. Oberto
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE